the emerging of the infrared radiation but prevent a blinding of the operator.

The sample room is accessible via a door **48** pivoting about a swivel point **46.** For this purpose, the front side wall **22** is loosely hinged to the top of the door **48** and clamped at the bottom.

The opening operation of the door **48** is done as follows: via the locking handle **60** the locking is at first released and then the door **48** is pivoted around the gravity center **46** by the locking handle **60,** like it is indicated in FIG. **1** by the arrow **62.** During this swivelling operation of the door, the front side wall **22** displaces itself essentially around the upper edge **50.** In addition thereto, the front side wall **22** abandons its parabolic shape due to its elastic ductility.

When closing the door, the door itself automatically presses the front side wall **22** against the parabolic contour of the front walls, so that, following the locking operation, the front side wall **22** resumes its final parabolic shape.

In this manner, the reflector parts can be configured as simple punched parts merely having to be edged, which furthermore can be individually exchanged as compared to a deep-drawn part.

Likewise the sample tub **32** can be exchanged due to the relatively large opening, which can be necessary especially when samples of a greater thickness shall be exposed to rays, whereby at any rate the surface of these samples to be tested should be on the same level. However, from the beginning one can use a deep tub, as indicated in broken lines on FIG. **1,** whereby for samples of different thickness correspondingly adjusted supports can be placed in the tub, so that the surfaces of the samples to be tested each time observe the same distance in regard to the xenon radiator.

In order to create the desired climatic conditions, especially for the cooling of the samples or, respectively, of the sample area and for the cooling of the xenon radiator **26,** there is provided a double blower in the housing in the projection of the reflector channel **18,** driven by a central motor **64,** whereby the upper blower **66** is sucking in axially cooling air according to the arrows **68** in FIG. **2,** and is blowing it off radially in such a manner that the cooling air, via an exhaust channel **70,** is led along the xenon radiator **26** and flowing round the same.

A lower blower **72** likewise axially sucks in cooling air according to the arrows **74** and blows it into the sample room itself via an exhaust channel **76,** horizontally enlarging and vertically narrowing, as well as through a supply air slit **78** located in one of the front walls **24.** Thereby the exhaust channel **76** is configured like a nozzle in the area of the supply air slit, so that the cooling air gets into the sample room in form of a turbulent flow. This cooling air flow in the sample room is indicated on FIG. **2** by the arrows **80.** Through an outgoing air slit **82** the cooling air leaves the sample room and reaches a part of the housing **10** opposite to the blower chamber. The air inlet slit **78** is located on a higher level than the outgoing air slit **82,** which means that the air inlet slit **78** is located at a greater distance to the samples than the outgoing air slit **82.** The effect hereof is that the cooling air, which presents the lowest temperature when entering the sample room, is then farthest away from the sample, and at the end of the sample room in direction of flow, is next to the samples. Thereby a uniform cooling of all the samples in the tub is obtained. Finally the cooling air, via the ventilation gills **84,** gets outside the device **10.**

In order to increase the possibility of the climatic conditions, a special tub **86** can be arranged in the opening of the bottom in the sample room **18,** as represented in broken lines on FIGS. **1** and **2,** being provided with a feeding channel near the bottom and with an outlet channel **90** on the level of the sample surface. Via a pump, not represented in detail, the tub **86** can be flooded with water by means of the feedline **88,** up to the overflow opening of the outlet channel **90,** whereby the samples are moistened. At the same time the cooling air current **74, 80** can be interrupted, so that the water will not be pushed away from the samples. This control can be effected automatically, e.g. via a magnetic lock, so that the cooling air current is switched off during the flooding and again switched on when draining the water off the tub.

The conduits **88** and **90,** as well as the pump, can be directly connected with the tub, and as such are stored separately from the testing apparatus itself, so that the testing apparatus itself does not have to be of unnecessarily complicated and voluminous construction in order to produce the different climatic conditions. Upon opening the door **48,** the tub can be easily lodged in the bottom opening of the sample room.

To cool the samples, one can likewise use a double tub **92** as represented on FIG. **4,** which also has a collar **34** and at the same time an intermediate bottom **94.** In a preferable manner, in from of meanders, one can arrange sheets **98** between the bottom **96** and the intermediate bottom **94** in such a manner that a meandering guide will result within these two bottoms. Due to the fact that a feeding channel **100** as well as a drain channel **102** are arranged, the interspace can be flooded in such a manner that the water can continuously flow in a winding course. Thereby the intermediate bottom carrying the samples **30** is cooled in an especially uniform manner, and that the more the better the thermal conduction coefficient is in the intermediate bottom **94.** In this case, too, the tub can be lodged in the device as a self-contained unit.

However, simultaneously with this cooling, a cooling from above by means of the blower **72** can be effected.

In order to improve certain desired climatic conditions in the immediate vicinity of the samples, the various tubs can be covered by a quartz glass cover **58,** as shown in broken lines on FIG. **1,** which freely transmits the ultraviolet radiation. For this purpose, the covering must be as tight as possible.

According to the representation on FIG. **3,** the samples **30** can be configured in such a manner that they are coated with different cloth strips **104** of different color and of different material. For space-saving reasons, the samples **30** can also be arranged in the tub in an overlapping manner, which further offers the advantage that the overlapped portion of the sample surfaces is not exposed to radiation and thus an optical comparison after the test can be made in order to find out in how far the color effect was impaired.

In the space left in the housing adjacent to the blower unit, there is placed the complete electrical or, respectively, electronical installation **106,** and especially a trigger- and topping device. To cool these devices, according to the representation on FIG. **3,** the cooling air, indicated by the arrows **108,** can be sucked in in such a manner that at first it brushes past the electronic installation **106,** and in particular the cooling air can